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LIVESTOCK INCREASES, PLAN FULFILLMENTS, YIELDS,
 SUBTROPICAL AND ARCTIC CROPS IN USSR AGRICULTURE

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

USSR

During the period from July 1950 to July 1952, the total number of all types of livestock for all categories of owners in the USSR increased by 26,700,000 head. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz animal husbandry has now become predominant in the USSR, both with regard to total number of head of livestock and production of animal products. Gross and commercial production of meat, milk, butter, eggs, wool, and leather in the USSR as a whole has exceeded the prewar level.(1)

During the last 7 years, livestock numbers in the USSR have increased as follows: cattle by 13,400,000 head; sheep by 41,800,000 head, hogs by 21,200,000 head; and horses by 5,600,000 head.(2)

Latvian SSR

Fur-bearing animal husbandry is developing in kolkhozes of the republic. The number of kolkhozes having fur-bearing animal farms reached 50 in 1952. Besides silver foxes, many kolkhozes have begun to raise blue polar foxes and minks.(3)

Belorussian SSR

According to preliminary calculations, 1952 yields of basic agricultural crops -- wheat, rye, barley, millet, and oats -- considerably exceed those of the best prewar years in the kolkhozes of Poleskaya Oblast. Many kolkhozes threshed 16 or more quintals of grain per hectare; and many obtained wheat yields planned to be reached only in the last years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.(4)

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MKS of Gomel'skaya Oblast have exceeded the 1952 plan; in terms of plowing, they worked 220,000 more hectares than in 1951. In 1952, 2.5 times as many tractors were in operation in kolkhozes of the oblast as in 1940.(5)

Ukrainian SSR

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of 1952 plans for various operations in kolkhozes of Khar'kovskaya and Poltavskaya Oblasts, as of 15 November:

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Khar'kovskaya Oblast</u>	<u>Poltavskaya Oblast</u>
Sunflowers harvested	99	85
Maize harvested	68	36
Coarse fodder procured	108	99
Ensilage stored	79	76
Winter fallow plowed	81	69

During the fall of 1952, it is planned to carry out supplemental applications of fertilizer on 125,000 hectares of winter wheat in kolkhozes of Odesskaya Oblast.(6)

Moldavian SSR

Citrus fruit trees are becoming acclimatized successfully in the Tiraspol' area. Georgian lemon trees planted 3 years ago are bearing for the first time in 1952. Other subtropical fruits being grown on small plots are figs and pomegranates.(7)

Azerbaydzhan SSR

Tea-growing kolkhozes of the republic have completed their fall work; 900 hectares of new plantations have been established.(3)

RSFSR

An article by A. Khrapal', Doctor of Agricultural Sciences, on "Development of Agriculture in the Far North" contained the following information:

Investigation of the possibilities for developing agriculture in the Far North was begun in the 1920's. However, actual development of agriculture under the bleak climatic conditions prevailing in the Far North began only in the early 1930's, simultaneously with the creation there of sovkhoses and kolkhozes.

At present, hundreds of thousands of hectares are under cultivation in all the areas of the Far North. Since 1926, areas planted to potatoes have increased 35 times and those planted to vegetables 20 times. Industrial and fodder root crops occupy tens of thousands of hectares. Grain growing is developing rapidly in the southern portion of the Far North.

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Agriculture on a scale large enough to have economic significance has become established in Kamchatka, Koryakskiy Natsional'nyy Okrug, along the northern shore of the Sea of Okhotsk, in the area of the upper reaches of the Kolyma River, in some northern areas of Yakutskaya ASSR, around Turukhansk and Igarka in Krasnoyarskiy Kray, in Evenkiyskiy, Taymyrskiy, Khanty-Mansiyskiy, Yamalo-Nenetskiy, and Nenetskiy Natsional'nyy okrugs, and Murmanskaya Oblast. Agriculture has moved northward also to such places as the basin of the Anadyr' River, Khatanga River (72 degrees N latitude), and Dudinka River (almost 70 degrees N latitude).

In all of these areas, potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, radishes, carrots, and other vegetables are grown. Rapidly maturing vegetables are grown even as far north as along the shores of Tiksi Bay (Bukhta) and Provideniya Bay (Bukhta). Potatoes and a wide assortment of vegetables are grown along the shoreline of Murmanskaya Oblast.

Grain growing was begun and successfully developed under the Soviet regime in Kamchatka, along the northern shore of the Sea of Okhotsk, around Turukhansk, in Evenkiyskiy and Khanty-Mansiyskiy Natsional'nyy okrugs, and in other areas.

Yield of agricultural crops in the Far North is comparatively high. The Noril'sk Vegetable and Dairy Sovkhoz in Taymyrskiy Natsional'nyy okrug regularly obtains yields of 200-250 quintals of vegetables per hectare. On experimental plots in the Far North, vegetable yields are as high as 600 quintals per hectare.

Berry growing has been developed on Kola Peninsula, in Komi ASSR, in Yakutskaya ASSR, in Kamchatka, and other areas. Fruit growing has also penetrated into the Far North. It is possible to find apple trees around Arkhangel'sk, in the Yartsevo area on the Yenisey, and even at Igarka beyond the Arctic Circle.

However, the successes which have been achieved in developing agriculture in the Far North as yet are far from fully overcoming the problems of creating a local agricultural base. In recent times, some workers in the Far North have slackened their efforts, preferring to depend on imports of agricultural products from the south. Unfortunately, the shipping of potatoes and vegetables to the Far North ties up considerable transport equipment, and much of the produce is lost or deteriorates along the way.

Solution of the problem of increased production of potatoes, vegetables, and fodder crops in the Far North lies in raising the level of agriculture through large and stable harvests in each sovkhaz and kolkhoz. Measures to realize a higher agricultural level include the following: introduction of crop rotation, establishment of shelter belts, proper soil cultivation methods, use of fertilizers and lime, growing of local seed on a larger scale, and irrigation in some regions. (3)

During the period 1946 - 1952, livestock in kolkhozes and sovkhazes of Khabarovskiy Kray increased as follows: cattle by 88 percent; hogs by 100 percent; sheep by more than 100 percent, and fowl by almost 250 percent. (7)

As compared with 1949, livestock numbers have increased in kolkhozes of Komi ASSR as follows: cattle by 30.8 percent; sheep by 29.7 percent; hogs by 61 percent; and fowl by 300 percent. (8)

In 1952, combine harvesting of grain crops in Moskovskaya Oblast was six times as extensive as in 1948. During the last 5 years, kolkhozes of the oblast increased the area sown to winter wheat four times; in 1952, winter wheat accounted for 50 percent of the entire area devoted to winter crops. Kolkhozes and sovkhazes of the oblast fulfilled or exceeded the plan for delivery of grain, potatoes, and vegetables. They delivered to the state more meat, milk, and wool in 1952 than in 1951, but did not fulfill the plans for delivery of these animal products. (6)

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During the first 22 months of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, livestock numbers in kolkhozes of Orlovskaya Oblast increased as follows: cattle by 9 percent, including cows by 35 percent; sheep by 31 percent; hogs by 68 percent; fowl by 20 percent; and horses by 36 percent.(9)

About 100 mechanized improvement detachments have been created in MTS and shelter belt stations of Orlovskaya Oblast; with their aid, kolkhozes of the oblast will have created 200 new ponds and reservoirs in 1952 by the end of the year. Between 1948 and 1952, more than 1,000 ponds and reservoirs will then have been built in kolkhozes of the oblast.(5)

Construction of the Kamensk Interkolkhoz Hydroelectric Power Station, the second large GES to be built on the Severnyy Donets River, has begun. The first station, Kalitvinskaya GES, went into operation while the 19th Congress of the KP was in session. These two stations will provide power for 12 kolkhozes in Kamenskiy Rayon; they also raise the possibility of irrigating 1,500 hectares of land in the rayon as well as that of using electric tractors for plowing.

Thus far, 80 rural GES are in operation on the small rivers of Rostovskaya Oblast. The power obtained from them as well as that from other sources has permitted electrification of about 200 kolkhozes, 147 MTS, and 82 sovkhoses.

During the postwar years, construction of a number of large rural hydroelectric power stations on the Kuban', Bol'shoy Zelenchuk, Kuma, and other rivers in Stavropol'skiy Kray has resulted in electrification of 247 kolkhozes and 120 MTS and other specialized stations.(10)

There are more than 300 wild animal farms in kolkhozes of Sverdlovskaya Oblast; they raise silver-black foxes, blue polar foxes, rabbits, and other animals. Raising of nutria has also been undertaken.(1)

Kazakh SSR

Late fall sowing (podzimniy sev) of spring grain crops is an important agrotechnical measure for raising the yield of grain crops sown on unirrigated land in Kazakhstan. Spring grains sown in late fall have the advantage of adequate moisture in spring for development and growth. Year after year, sovkhoses in southern Kazakhstan obtained twice as high a yield from spring grains sown in fall as from those sown in spring, with the result that they now sow all spring grains in late fall. Late fall sowing of spring grains finds wide application in kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Dzhambul'skaya, and Aktyolinskaya oblasts.(11)

Uzbek SSR

The cotton growers of Bukharskaya Oblast fulfilled the 1952 cotton procurement plan by 26 November. On the average, 6.5 more quintals of raw cotton were harvested per hectare than in 1951. Many kolkhozes obtained yields of more than 30 quintals per hectare. The cotton growers of the oblast are continuing the harvest and have pledged to pick and deliver to the state thousands of metric tons of cotton in excess of plan.(12)

By 26 November 1952, kolkhozes of Bukharskaya Oblast had delivered to procurement points 96,000 more metric tons of cotton than as of the same date in 1951.(13)

Picking of lemons and oranges has been completed in Uzbekistan. These fruits are now being grown in more than 100 kolkhozes.(14)

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Turkmen SSR

Kolkhozes of Ashkhabadskaya Oblast fulfilled the 1952 plan for cotton procurement on 20 November. Some tens of thousands more quintals of cotton had been delivered to procurement points by that date than as of the same date in 1951. (10)

Tadzhik SSR

The cotton growers of Tadzhik SSR fulfilled the plan for delivery of raw cotton to the state 21 days earlier than in 1951 [date of fulfillment not given]; 58,000 more metric tons of cotton had been delivered by the day of fulfillment than as of the same date in 1951, and 35,000 more metric tons than for the entire year 1951. (15)

In 1952, much equipment has reached Tadzhikistan. MTS received hundreds of tractors, 31 bulldozers, 27 scrapers, 459 trenching plows of various types, and other machines. (15)

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